This is closely allied to *P. sublabeo* Anc., *P. vicaria* Fult., and *P. Yatesi* Pfr., all from Peru, but is remarkable for its pure white reflected lip. It was originally described from a juvenile specimen, imperfect in several respects.

Porphyrobaphe victor Pfr.

I secured an authentic specimen of *P. Augusti* Jouss. (Bull. Soc. Zoöl. de France, 1887, p. 1, pl. III, fig. 10), and cannot see that it differs from Pfeiffer's species.

Bulimulus Blanfordianus, n. sp.

Testa anguste et obtecte rimata, oblongo-attenuata, parum solida, lineis incrementi grossiusculis, sub suturam pliculosis, infra et prope aperturam lævioribus, et striis exilibus, in ultimo anfractu parum conspicuis crebre sculpta, castaneo-fulva, punctulis luteis parvis passim notata, apice nudo, pallide fuscescente. Spira conica, lateribus convexis, acutiuscula. Anfractus $6\frac{1}{4}$ convexiusculi, ultimus oblongus, subattenuatus. Apertura distincte obliqua, intus nitide cœrulescens, ovalis, supra attenuata. Peristoma simplex, obtusum, margine dextro regulariter convexo, basali rotundato, columellari dilatato, perforationem fere omnino tegenta, adnato, lacteo, dextro et columellari callo cœrulescente junctis. Columella intus pliciformis, spiraliter recedens.

Long. 55, lat. $25\frac{1}{2}$, alt. apert. $27\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Iquico, Bolivia, 3500 met. above the sea (fide Fulton).

A very large Bulimulus, respectfully dedicated to Mr. W. T. Blanford, the well-known writer on Indian shells. It is closely allied to *Bulimulus anthisanensis* Pfr., from Ecuador, but is much larger and more capacious. In that respect it resembles *B. inca* d' Orb., more than any other species from the same country, but the two species are clearly distinct.

A NEW SCISSURELLA FROM PATAGONIA.

BY PAUL BARTSCH.

Scissurella dalli spec. nov.

Shell minute, moderately elevated, whorls increasing uniformly and rapidly in size from the extreme apex to the aperture. Nepionic

whorls one and one-half, not enlarged, dextral, translucent, shining, without sculpture. Post-nepionic whorls two, decidedly inflated, with the slit about half way between the suture and the periphery, open only in about one-twelfth of the last turn, marked on the rest as a narrow, moderately deep, depressed groove, which is bounded on each side by a raised thread. The remaining ornamentation of the whorls consists of feeble, raised, equally-spaced, axial riblets, which follow the curve of the outer lip. These riblets are best developed between the suture of the whorls and the slit, becoming enfeebled toward the periphery and quite obsolete on the base. In addition to these, a few ill-defined spiral lirations manifest themselves under high magnification between the suture and the slit. Suture strongly impressed. Periphery of the last whorl well rounded. Base rather depressed and somewhat concave toward the umbilical region, marked by the faint continuation of the axial riblets and many exceedingly fine spiral striæ. Umbilicus narrow, deep, bounded by a weak basal fasciole. Aperture large, broadly pyriform with continuous peritreme, posterior angle obtuse, somewhat patulous anteriorly; outer lip thin; columella oblique, thin; parietal wall distinct, reflected upon the body whorl, partly closing the umbilicus.

The type is in the U. S. Nat. Museum collection, No. 171400, and comes from the Gulf of St. George, Patagonia. It measures, long. 0.8 mm., diam. 1.4 mm.

GENERAL NOTES.

Vitrina Depositing Eggs.—You may be interested to know that on November 8th, and again to-day (November 15th), I found *Vitrina limpida* Gld., depositing their eggs. The eggs are white, almost round, some of them being slightly pointed at one end, and about 1 mm. in diameter. They are laid in bunches of six or eight, under rotting wood on the ground.

In the ten years during which I have been watching this "colony," I have never seen a young shell, but think the eggs are hatched in the early spring, the snails reaching maturity in the autumn. From October to January is their active season, and during those three months they can be found moving around on any pleasant day. Have found them very active when the temperature was below 40°.—Geo. H. Clapp, Edgeworth, Pa.